

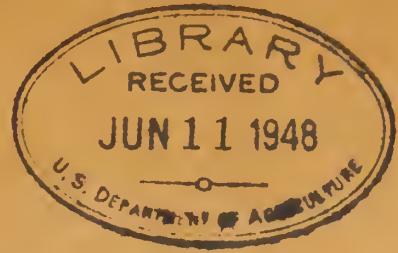
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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Office of Distribution  
Civilian Food Requirements Branch

Reserve



### FACT SHEET ON INDUSTRIAL FEEDING

Objectives: The main objective of the Industrial Feeding Program is to provide industrial workers with the food they need to assure highest efficiency in production. Its goal for 1945 is to have in-plant feeding services made available for 13 million workers, 60 percent of the 21.6 million engaged in war industries. It is estimated that 8.6 million workers are employed where in-plant feeding is not feasible because of the size of the plant, the type of industry, or the availability of nearby eating places.

Before Pearl Harbor, it was estimated that less than 20 percent of the workers in war industries could obtain food on the job. A recent War Food Administration national survey indicates that 35 percent (7.5 million) of the workers are now obtaining meals through on-the-job food facilities.

Industrial feeding facilities are not confined to cafeterias; they include stationary or mobile canteens, lunch stands, and commercially packed lunches. These facilities may be operated by the plant management, by industrial feeding contractors, or by employee groups.

Inter-Agency Relationships: The Industrial Feeding Program must necessarily involve cooperation of many agencies. The Office of Distribution, War Food Administration, has the responsibility for the development and general direction of the program, and, at the Washington level, coordination is achieved through the Inter-Agency Committee on Food for Workers. Members of this committee represent War Food Administration, War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Office of Price Administration, Maritime Commission, War and Navy Departments, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Works Agency, and Federal Public Housing Authority. Similar Inter-Agency Committees have been formed on the regional and area levels.

The War Food Administration's industrial feeding specialists cooperate with labor and management in the installation and operation of on-the-job feeding services, assist with food, manpower, facilities, and nutrition education problems, and certify as to the need for materials and construction for new industrial feeding installations.

The War Production Board prepares a program for materials, equipment, and operating supplies based on requirements submitted by the War Food Administration. It also acts as claimant agency for the programmed requirements and takes priorities action on applications for materials, equipment, and operating supplies, following recommendations received from the War Food Administration. In addition, WPB cooperates with the War Food Administration in devising methods for bringing into use second-hand and installed equipment, not used to capacity, and further cooperates in the development of equipment based on recommended feeding service standards. The War Production Board assists in the program through cooperating with procurement agencies and labor groups in urging management's use of the War Food Administration's industrial feeding specialists' technical advisory service where inadequate feeding service is affecting war production adversely.

The Office of Price Administration determines the circumstances and methods under which rationed foods are provided for meals and for refreshments, and is responsible for controlling prices.

The War Manpower Commission determines manpower requirements, on receipt of recommendations from War Food Administration and War Production Board, and is responsible for recruitment and training programs and necessary steps to stabilize feeding service employment.

Agencies, such as the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission, which have war contracts with industrial plants, cooperate with War Food Administration and War Production Board in obtaining needed installation and improvement in feeding facilities for workers at these plants.

Labor-Management Cooperation: A National Labor Advisory Committee has been established, consisting of representatives of all the national labor organizations (AFL, CIO, Railroad Brotherhoods, UMW), to formulate the program for labor's cooperation in industrial feeding. This committee promotes the more active participation of labor organizations in the over-all national plans, and through the network of locals, which committee members represent, workers are kept informed of problems of industrial feeding and the progress being made to solve these problems. Union locals have thrown the weight of their membership behind the program of better food for industrial workers. They are tackling the problem from many angles -- from the lunch boxes packed at home to the meals served in the factories and the prices of food sold in the stores. They are cooperating with community groups to solve problems of on-the-job feeding and food conservation, and are carrying on broad education programs to teach workers the fundamentals of good nutrition. Many members of labor unions serve on industrial nutrition committees, war price and rationing boards, price panels, and as price panel assistants. Locals work with management and the industrial feeding specialists of the War Food Administration to help meet food needs. The War Production Drive Committee and WPB Labor-Management committees cooperate through their food committees in urging in-plant feeding service improvements, better use of available facilities and food, and in nutrition education programs.

The War Food Administration also maintains relationships with management associations and industrial feeding contractors to further insure that on-the-job food needs of war workers are adequately met.

How Industrial Feeding Programs are Started: Feeding programs are instituted in industrial plants by action of management, but this action may come about as the result of efforts made by plant employees, and by interested civic groups, and community organizations, as well as through efforts of the war procurement agencies and action of plant owners and managers themselves.

When industrial feeding is undertaken as a project by an organization or civic group, information obtained by them in surveys or in other ways is forwarded to the Regional Offices of Distribution, WFA, in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Dallas, or San Francisco. Industrial feeding specialists in the regional offices provide an advisory service without charge to the

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management.

Specialists make a complete survey within the plant, offering suggestions as to the types of food services needed, the equipment necessary to carry on an adequate feeding program, and advice on menus, food problems, and nutrition education. Arrangements have been completed between WPB and WFA so that these specialists will certify as to the need for specific food service facilities in or near plants where alterations and installations are involved. To expedite the handling of applications for materials and equipment, plants will find it worthwhile to consult with the industrial feeding specialists in these regional offices when planning installations or alterations for service facilities. WFA representatives also assist by providing radio scripts, posters, table tent cards, bulletins, and other materials for conducting an educational program among workers and their families.

The services of WFA go beyond the assistance given in the establishment and maintenance of adequate eating facilities in the plants themselves. In cooperation with State and local Nutrition Committees, WFA nutritionists assist in improving public eating facilities in congested war areas and in providing suggestions for nutrition education for war workers and their families. Chambers of commerce and other civic and business groups, press, and radio also cooperate with WFA and the Nutrition Committees in sponsoring food demonstrations and nutrition campaigns, meetings, and courses outside the plant for the benefit of workers' families.

The Industrial Feeding Specialists of the Office of Distribution, War Food Administration will make an on-the-ground survey of plant needs, if requests from management are directed to the nearest regional office. This service is provided, and recommendations are submitted, without cost to management. Some of the problems these experts can help solve include: (1) Installation of new feeding facilities or expansion of existing facilities; (2) efficient operation to speed up service; (3) menu planning; (4) food preparation and conservation; (5) recruiting and training food service personnel; and (6) nutrition education program for better health and efficiency of workers.

Some of the materials available include:

Planning Meals for Industrial Workers: Booklet of 28 pages on menu planning for both hot and cold meals. Suggestions for all types of industrial food services. (Free - regional offices or Washington.)

A Nutrition Program for Industry, (WFA-USDA-NFC-7): Pamphlet for information of management — "Your Employees are No Better than the Food They Eat." Includes tips from other plants, and how to order materials in the Industrial Feeding Kit. (Free - regional offices or Washington.)

Industrial Feeding Kit: Consists of 4 posters: Eat the Basic 7 Every Day, Avoid Fatigue, Good Food Means Good Work, and Eat Three Well-Balanced Meals Every Day, a folder, Eat a Lunch that Packs a Punch; and seven table tent cards, illustrating each of the 7 Basic Food Groups. The kit is available for 40 cents at the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Industrial Nutrition Service: Monthly service to war plant executives, magazine editors, cafeteria managers, and industrial nutrition committees. Contains nutrition information, menus and recipes for quantity food preparation, as well as lunch-box suggestions. (Free - regional offices or Washington.)

Industrial Feeding: Radio scripts and transcriptions on industrial feeding subjects. (Available free from regional offices.)

REGIONAL OFFICES OF THE OFFICE OF DISTRIBUTION  
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Northeast Region  
150 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Midwest Region  
5 South Wabash Avenue  
Chicago, Ill.

Southern Region  
Western Union Building  
Atlanta, Ga.

Southwest Region  
425 Wilson Building  
Dallas, Tex.

Western Region  
821 Market Street  
San Francisco, Calif.

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Reserve

June 5, 1944

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Office of Distribution  
Civilian Food Requirements Branch



FACT SHEET ON INDUSTRIAL FEEDING

The following two paragraphs should be substituted for the first two that appear in the Fact Sheet on Industrial Feeding as revised in May 1944.

Objective: The objective of the Industrial Feeding Program is to provide industrial workers with the food they need on the job to protect their health and to assure highest efficiency in production. Its goal for 1944 in manufacturing industries is to have in-plant feeding services made available for about 10 million workers, or about 60 percent of those engaged in manufacturing. In addition, it is estimated that about 2 million of the workers engaged in the mining, construction, transportation and public utilities industries should be receiving food on the job.

It has been estimated that less than 20 percent of the workers in manufacturing industries could obtain food on the job prior to the war. On the basis of a recent War Food Administration national survey, it is estimated that 32 percent (5.3 million) of the workers in manufacturing industries were obtaining meals through on the job facilities during March 1944. About 6.5 million workers are employed in manufacturing industries where in-plant feeding is not feasible for a number of reasons including the size of the plant, the type of industry and the availability of nearby eating places.

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WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION  
Commodity Credit Corporation  
Office of Supply  
Washington, D.C.



FACT SHEET ON INDUSTRIAL FEEDING

Objective: The objective of the Industrial Feeding Program is to assist industrial food services in providing adequate food on the job for industrial workers, to protect their health and to assure highest production efficiency.

Progress report: Prior to the war approximately 2,000,000 workers in manufacturing plants could obtain food on the job. Today 7,000,000 manufacturing workers use in-plant feeding facilities, as shown in a WFA survey. It is estimated 2,000,000 more are served in other industries. The trend is toward the more permanent type of facility--the cafeteria. Of all plants having feeding facilities, about half now use cafeterias, a decided increase during the past year.

The survey indicates that in-plant feeding is generally accepted in large plants. Of all plants employing more than 1,000 workers, 95 per cent have some type of food facilities. About 30 per cent of all plants employing fewer than 250 workers have facilities. Approximately four out of every five workers are employed in plants with in-plant feeding, yet only about half of all workers in plants with facilities are accommodated, even though the facilities are often operated during three full shifts. About half of all industrial workers bring home-packed lunches..

Millions of workers still do not obtain the quality and quantity of food needed to maintain optimum health and working efficiency. More new facilities should be installed, existing facilities expanded, and operation methods improved.

Acceptance by management and labor: In a recent survey made by a private concern, 100 of the 101 firms questioned stated that their in-plant feeding services would continue in the post-war years.

Leaders of industry and labor throughout the country have indorsed industrial feeding because it has so positive an influence on the health and welfare of the worker, because it helps to increase production efficiency, and because it creates better labor relations.

Industrial feeding today plays an important role in our national wartime food program. The acceptance by industry and labor indicates that industrial feeding will continue to expand in post-war years, and provide a vast market for food. In this way, industrial feeding will continue to be an important factor in our national peacetime food program.

How the Program Operates ..

The industrial feeding specialist: A staff of industrial feeding specialists in the Washington and Regional offices of the War Food Administration is available to management for assistance on industrial feeding problems. These specialists make on-the-ground surveys of plants' needs and submit recommendations to meet those needs. The service is provided without cost, upon written request from management. These requests should be directed to War Food Administration regional offices.

The industrial feeding specialist can help with many problems arising in relation to:

1. Installation or expansion of facilities.
2. WPB certification for material and equipment priorities.
3. Efficient operation.
4. Menu planning.
5. Food preparation and conservation.
6. Recruiting and training food service workers.
7. Nutrition education programs, for better health and efficiency of workers.
8. Obtaining expanded consumption of foods in relative abundance.

The services of War Food Administration go beyond the plants when necessary. In co-operation with State and local nutrition committees, War Food Administration assistance is given to improve public eating places in congested war areas and to provide nutrition education for war workers and their families. Chambers of commerce and other business and civic groups, the press, and radio often cooperate with War Food Administration and nutrition committees in sponsoring food demonstrations, nutrition campaigns, meetings, and courses outside the plant for the benefit of workers' families.

How industrial feeding programs are started:

Industrial feeding programs are instituted in industrial plants by management, but the action may also result from efforts of plant employees, interested civic groups, community organizations, or the war procurement agencies.

Inter-Agency relationship: To implement the program and eliminate possible duplication, an Inter-Agency Committee on Food for Workers was created in 1943. Membership consists of representatives of WPB, WMC, War Department, Navy Department, Maritime Commission, USPHS, OPA, and WFA. Under the Inter-Agency Agreement, WFA is responsible for program coordination and all technical service. WFA also certifies the need for construction materials and equipment for in-plant feeding operations, thus speeding WPB priorities.

There is a national Labor Advisory Committee to the Inter-Agency Committee. This committee, consisting of representatives of the national labor organizations, helps to formulate the program for labor's cooperation in industrial feeding. Food committees have been encouraged in plants by the War Production Drive Committee and WPB Labor-Management Committees. These food committees encourage in-plant feeding service improvements, better use of available facilities and food, and nutrition education programs for workers.

These materials are available free through the regional offices:

Planning Meals for Industrial Workers, NFC-2

Making the Most of the Meats in Industrial Feeding

Saving Sugar in Industrial Feeding

Industrial Feeding Management, NFC-14

Industrial Nutrition Service - Issued monthly for employee publications, individuals and groups promoting nutrition education.

Serving Many - Issued monthly to bring food news to food managers in industrial plants, restaurants, hotels and hospitals.

Your Employees Are No Better Than the Food They Eat, NFC-7

Are You Hit By...Absenteeism...Accidents...Low Production...Labor Turnover

Posters - Pamphlets - Table Tent Cards - Materials to promote better nutrition among workers.